

PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.
Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Many rare *pitby* faws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*
In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pitby*;
for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*
PITTABLE. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.
The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
PITIFUL. *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.
Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have
been for their goods fake caught up and carried straight to
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
A fight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*
The convenience of this will appear, if we consider what
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Tender; compassionate.
Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakesp.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakesp.*
3. Paltzy; contemptible; despicable.
That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the
fool that uses it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities,
would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*
The accusations against him contained much frivolous mat-
ter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*
This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and
impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and him-
self into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*
Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time
while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a
finful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins
where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*
If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
What entertainment can be raised from *to pitiful* a ma-
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
PITIFULLY. *adv.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.
He beat him most *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him most un*pitifully*. *Shakesp.*
Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Contemptibly; despicably.
Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*
in their own. *Clarissa.*
PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.
Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
PITIFULNESS. *adv.* [*from pitiful*.] Without mercy.
PITIFULNESS. *n. f.* Unmercifulness.
PITIFULNESS. *adj.* [*from pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-
passion; merciless.
Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruin.
Hast thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his fake am I now *pitiless*.
My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n *pitiless*, *pitiless* in thee.
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*
PITTYANCE. *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pietantia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion.
Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning

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- You're like to have a thin and slender *plittance*. *Shakesp.*
The ass saved a miserable *plittance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
I have a small *plittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arb.*
Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *plittance*
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
PITUIT. *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.
Serous exhalations and redundant *pituite* were the product of
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arb.*
PITUITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitous*, Fr.] Consisting
of phlegm.
It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious
breathing. *Arbushnot on Diet.*
PITY. *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pia*, Italian.]
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or
uneasiness.
Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Job, xi. 15.*
Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*
An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*
Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of
pity and compassion. *Calamy's Sermons.*
When Aeneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,
the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-
ture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.
That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do
witness it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*
his book is lost. *Bacon.*
'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastair.
Templ.
See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*
3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.
Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-
sand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*
TO PITTY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate; to pity;
to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.
When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakesp.*
He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalms, cxi. 46.*
You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*
Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*
TO PITTY. *v. n.* To be compassionate.
I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy
them. *Jeremiah, xiii. 14.*
PIVOT. *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.
When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
PIX. *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*
He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a be. *Shakesp.*
PIZZLE. *n. f.* [*quasi pisile*.] *Minshew.*
The pizzle in animals is official to urine and generation.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii.
PLACABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to
be appeased.
Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity I appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that
he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
PLACABILITY. *n. f.* [*from placable*.] Willingness to be
appeased; possibility to be appeased.
PLACABLENESS. *s.* appeared; possibility to be appeased.
The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the
mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*
PLACARD. *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict;
PLACART. *s.* a declaration; a manifesto.
TO PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placare*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.
This word is used in Scotland.
That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-
tection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible
from nature. *Forbes.*
PLACE.

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- PLACE.** *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]
1. Particular portion of space.
Search you out a place to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*
We accept it always and in all places. *Acts xxiv. 3.*
Here I could frequent
With worship, place by place, where he vouchsaf'd
Preference divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;
who frequent that place. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*
2. Locality; ubiquity; local relation.
Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body
takes up. *Locke.*
3. Local existence.
The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found
no place for them. *Revelations xx. 11.*
4. Space in general.
All bodies are confin'd within some place;
But the all place within herself confines. *Davies.*
5. Separate room.
In his brain
He hath strange places cram'd with observation. *Shakesp.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion.
The Romans shall take away both our place and nation. *Jo.*
Saul set him up a place, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*
7. Passage in writing.
Holca faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;
which place proveth, that there are governments which God
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*
I could not pass by this place, without giving this short ex-
planation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Ordinal relation.
What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first place
both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
Let the eye be satisfied in the first place, even against all
other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than
in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being
overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first place,
that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omni-
scient. *Spectator, N° 565.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual opera-
tion.
I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils fit to fit in him,
That they take place, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakesp.*
These fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd for ho-
nest dealing, could take no place. *Hayward.*
They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for
they take place in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*
With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had place, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*
Where arms take place, all other pleasures are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*
To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not
place. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*
Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than
the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when
that perhaps takes no place. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*
Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received
in the schools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but
hath place in nature and reason. *Swift.*
It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experi-
ment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think
God will not suffer to take place. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
10. Rank; order of priority.
The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and place. *Shakesp.*
11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the
phrase take place.
Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline.*
There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,
if doubtful propositions take place before self-evident. *Locke.*
As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking place
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*
12. Office; public character or employment.
Do you your office, or give up your place,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakesp.*
If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant
captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-
ral, to take upon him the place. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

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- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd;
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more;
That we shall have their places. *Denham.*
Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a place abandon'd fame. *Garth.*
Some magistrates are contented, that their places should
adorn them; and some study to adorn their places, and reflect
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;
not opposition.
Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath. *Romans xii. 19.*
He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give place, and mark the difference if you can;
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*
Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give place. *Dryd.*
The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give place to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryd.*
14. Ground; room.
Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no place in
you. *Jo. viii. 37.*
There is no place of doubting, but that it was the very
same. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
TO PLACE. *v. a.* [*placare*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.
Place such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
He placed forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chro. xvii. 2.*
Those accusations had been more reasonable, if placed on
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.
God or nature has not any where placed any such juris-
diction in the first born. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest.
'Twas his care
To place on good security his gold. *Pope.*
PLACER. *n. f.* [*from place*.] One that places.
Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou placer of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*
PLACID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.
It conduceth unto long life and to the more placid motion of
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.
That placid aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*
PLACIDLY. *adv.* [*from placid*.] Mildly; gently.
If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and
placidity before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*
The water easily insinuates itself into, and placidly diffends
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*
PLACIT. *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.
We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*
PLACQUET, or *plaguet.* *n. f.* A petticoat.
You might have pinch'd a *plaguet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*
The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for
a *plaguet*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
PLAGIARISM. *n. f.* [*from plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-
tion of the thoughts or works of another.
With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Stovi.*
PLAGIARY. *n. f.* [*from plagiarius*, Lat.]
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings
of another.
The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a
plagiary by him who has played the thief, was one of those
that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*
Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy
and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.
Plagiarism had not its nativity with printing, but began when
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*
PLAGUE. *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;
πλῆγμα.]
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.
Thou art a bile,
A plague-sore or imbois'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most
pestilential; yet many times there have been great plagues in
dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*
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